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He Pays Tribute.

(Continued from page 1)

among all of our citizens of today who as a whole deserve quite as well of the country as the officers and enlisted men of the Army and the Navy of the United States. Every man who has served well and faithfully, afloat or ashore, in the service of the United States, has shown that he possesses certain qualities which entitle him in a peculiar degree to the respect of all his fellow-citizens, while every man who is now in the service can not but feel himself uplifted by the thought that in any time of future crisis it may be that the honor of the whole nation will depend upon his bearing. There rests upon each of you a tremendous burden of responsibility, and therefore to you belongs the proud privilege of bearing that load of responsibility well.

Depend on Enlisted Men.

In the Army and the Navy today, in the last analysis we must depend upon having the right stuff in the enlisted man and then upon having that stuff put into proper shape. So again in our Republic as a whole it is just as true in peace now as it was forty-five years ago in war that it is the character of the average man that must be the determining factor in achieving national success or going down to national disaster. Leadership is necessary in order that we may get really good results out of a high average of individual character; but without the high character in the average individual the leadership by itself can avail but little.

Now it is easy to say it in words which shall imply merely flattery of the average voter or of the average enlisted man. I certainly do not intend my words to be so taken. It is a sure sign of weakness in any man if he is always wanting to be flattered, and especially if he lets his head be turned by flattery. The average voter needs to learn and to keep steadily in mind the fact that if in the last resort the real power is his, so in the last resort the real responsibility is his. He can not cast off on anyone else the responsibility for our governmental shortcomings. Nothing is cheaper than to say that the people are all right but that the politicians are all wrong. As a matter of fact, politics, and therefore politicians, will in the long run represent faithfully either the wishes or the indifference of the people; and if the people are indifferent the results are just about as bad as if they deliberately choose to go. When I call attention to the high place he holds, and must ever hold in the esteem of every sensible man, I do it less with the intention of emphasizing the respect due him by outsiders than with the intention of making him realize the burden of honorable obligation resting upon his shoulders.

Must Do His Duty.

By unwearied effort he must learn to do his duty, whether that duty lies in the cavalry or the infantry, in the gun turret or in the engine room. He must be able to handle himself and to handle the formidable and delicate mechanism intrusted to his care in such manner that if ever it become his fortune to take part in battle for the flag another page shall be added to the many which go to make up the long honor roll of American history.

In closing, I ask your attention to the fact that our soldiers and sailors are able to do their duty in great emergencies even better than those of war. Recently the most appalling disaster that has ever befallen any city in our country, the most appalling disaster that has befallen any city of the same size for a century past, befell the great and beautiful city of San Francisco. In the midst of their horror and pity and sympathy the rest of our people were rendered proud and glad by the courage, the self-reliance, the self-command shown by the men and women of San Francisco themselves under the sudden and awful calamity which had befallen them. We had yet another source of pride in the fact that the first Americans outside the city who were able to extend relief and help were the officers and enlisted men of the garrison and the ships in the immediate neighborhood of San Francisco. The alertness, the instant response to the demand made

## IRISHMAN'S VIEWS TO AFFORD RELIEF

Negro Question in America Declared to Be Insoluble.

TWO ASPECTS ARE PRESENTED

Race Prejudice and Self Preservation Figure as the Two Main Sources of All the Trouble—Problem Seems Insoluble.

DUBLIN, May 30.—William F. Bailey, Irish land commissioner, has just written a remarkable article upon the negro problem in America. Mr. Bailey does not attempt to forecast the solution of the problem. He simply states the facts of the case, leaving deduction and anticipation to the reader. So far as the law is concerned, the emancipation of the negro is absolute and complete.

The law was powerless against practice and prejudice. The negro was still treated as belonging to an inferior race—a lower animal than the white man. He had a special place reserved for him on the trains, street cars and hotels, and was not permitted to intrude amongst beings of the superior race. He was barred from all except the lowest and worst paid menial occupations. By a variety of devices he was deprived of the franchise which the law especially conceded. In districts where the negro is very poor, there is a property qualification; in districts where he is very ignorant there is an education qualification. The northern states and the southern states are, Mr. Bailey declares, united in their determination to keep the negro outside the pale. But in the southern states, by reason of old association, a kinder feeling mingles with their contempt. The southerners feel, Mr. Bailey says, just as a man might feel if the attempt were made to raise a faithful dog or horse to terms of social and political equality with himself.

Is Still in Slavery.

"Under one pretence or another, in many districts the negro is still actually in the condition of slavery, which, theoretically, is abolished by law. In many cases hatred mingles with the scorn they excite amongst the whites. The barbarous custom of lynching finds zealous defenders. An ecclesiastical personage from a southern state recently said to a friend of Mr. Bailey's: 'Yes, we do lynch negroes in the south, but our only mistake is that we don't lynch enough them.'"

The negro problem, as Mr. Bailey points out, has two sources. One is race prejudice and the other instinct of self preservation. The prejudice of the white race against the colored is universal. Whether the color be red or yellow or black, it is regarded as the badge of inferiority. Even yet the white races can not quite realize the genius of the Japanese, because of their color and east of countenance. This great little people, which has touched the highest limit in the arts of war and peace, has forced a reluctant admission of its equality with the whites. The instinct of self preservation stimulates the race prejudice into activity in America. The negroes constitute more than a fourth of the entire population in the states, and their numbers are increasing out of all proportion to the increase in the number of whites. In many states they largely outnumber the whites. The fear is abroad, strong though unexpressed, that equality to the negroes might in many cases end in their domination.

But Mr. Bailey considers that it is impossible that this condition of unstable equilibrium can continue. The negro, as he grows more educated and enlightened, will revolt against this degrading position in the commonwealth. The problem, as Mr. Morley says, seems insoluble.

upon them, the mixture of self-reliant initiative with orderly obedience and coherence of action, the high personal valor and the steady endurance and strength shown by the soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy in coping with this disaster, were as great as if shown in time of battle. Such a record should make every true American proud of the Army and the Navy and should make every true American resolute to see that through our national authorities at Washington we make such provision by law for the maintenance, and the support of the Army and the Navy that they shall ever stand in the forefront of their respective professions.

In the afternoon he spoke to hundreds of negroes and Indians of the institute. He left for home on the Mayflower at 7 p. m.

Forest Reserve Agricultural Lands May Be Entered.

NEW MEASURE WILL PASS

Senator Fulton Succeeds in Getting Favorable Action Toward Allowing Entry of Agricultural Land in the Forest Reserves

ASTORIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, D. C., May 30.—Oregon has been accorded a heavy measure of relief from conditions long complained of by her delegation, in one unassuming measure well toward the goal of enactment in this Congress. It provides for the entry of land more valuable for agriculture than forestry, in any permanent forest reserve or temporary withdrawal. The measure has passed both branches of Congress, and is now in conference, the point of difference being a minor feature of the bill, and approval of the President is assured immediately upon his receipt of the measure, as it is an administration favorite.

Western States forced this concession. Among the leaders in the effort to keep for general industries all land best adapted to agriculture were the Oregon men. Senator Fulton began his campaign nearly two years ago, and has been especially emphatic this session in the position that the government did not have the right to use for general forestry purposes territory that would yield a state far more in other industries. His opposition first took form against creation of further reserves until elimination of all possible agricultural land was assured. As a remedy for past evils in this respect, the new measure was cordially supported, and it will also have the effect of making further reservations less obnoxious. If the people are to be permitted to select any good land from the withdrawals, leaving with the government such as is clearly most valuable permanently for timber, it is said by the Senator that little opposition to reserves will be heard in Oregon, especially after the government begins its more salutary campaign of reforestation, prevention of fires, and liberal permission for removing matured timber.

The first section of the proposed law follows:

"That the Secretary of Agriculture may, in his discretion, and he is hereby authorized, upon application or otherwise, to examine and ascertain as to the location and extent of lands within permanent or temporary forest reserves, which are chiefly valuable for agriculture, and which, in his opinion, may be occupied for agricultural purposes without injury to the forest reserves, and which are not needed for public purposes, and may list and describe the same by metes and bounds, or otherwise, and file the lists and descriptions with the Secretary of the Interior, with the request that the said lands be opened to entry in accordance with the provisions of the homestead laws and this act."

Following sections provide for taking such land under usual homestead laws and regulations. There are additional conditions regarding location, each entryman being limited to 160 acres and cannot take a tract exceeding one mile in length. Preference in taking such land is given to entrymen on the land when withdrawals were made, and thereafter, the first applicant. If the segregation is made on petition of an entryman, the latter has precedence over all others in making application, after the land is opened to settlement. There are also special provisions relating to the Black Hills reserve in South Dakota, very limited entries there being permitted.

The fact that the Secretary of Agriculture will adjudge the respective merits of land covered by this act is hopeful to the western men, who have often been discomfited by the prejudice and lack of western knowledge on the part of the secretary of the interior. If he were to pass on the agricultural possibilities of such land, little hope would be ever segregating any of it from the permanent forest withdrawals, but little apprehension is felt from the same prospect with the Secretary of Agriculture at the helm.

Senator Fulton has been assured that many entrymen will file petitions for portions of the various Oregon reserves as soon as the law becomes effective.

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